THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, June 28, 1808. No. 1136.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of inpirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

—

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

—

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

—

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

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LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

—

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

—

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

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TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen*, in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

PROSPECTUS

OF

PIKE's EXPEDITIONS

To the sources of the Mississippi, and thro' the western parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Osage, Arkensaw, Kans, La Platte, and rivers.

Performed by orders of the government of the United States, during the years 1805, 1806 and 1807.

Also, a TOUR *through the internal parts of New Spain, when* conducted *through those provinces by order of the captain general, in the year* 1807.

THIS work will be prepared for the press by Major Z. M. PIKE. It will be divided into three parts, *but comprized in one volume, large octavo.*

PART THE FIRST,

Will contain a Journal of the Voyage to the Source of the Mississippi, made in the years 1805 and 6; also a dissertation on the trade, views and interest of the N. W. Company, within the limits of the United States; including remarks on the north-west boundary line, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, and an account of the Aborigines of the country through which the expedition passed; with statistical tables of their population, force, &c. together with remarks on the soil, rivers, and productions, animal and vegetable—and meteorological tables.

PART SECOND,

Will contain the Journal of the expedition from St. Louis, Louisiana, to the source of the Osage river, and to the Osage towns—thence to the Kans river and Pawnee nation—to the Arkensaw river—down said river to where it disembogues into the Mississippi, [by one part of the troops under Lt. Wilkinson]—to the source of the Arkensaw—La Platte—Fiere Juan—and Rio del Norte rivers; with remarks of all the facts relative to the country which were deemed interesting, particularly those which detail the number and present state of the Aborigines.

PART THIRD,

Will contain a Journal of major Z. M. Pike, through the interior provinces of New Spain—by New Mexico—through Santa Fe, the capital of that province—Biscay—Cogquilla—Senora and Texas. Also, a geographical, topographical, and political account of those provinces; including observations on the soil and climate, and on the manners, morals, customs, &c. of the inhabitants.

With complete charts of the Mississippi, from St. Louis, to its source—of all the interior parts of Louisiana from the Mississippi east, and the chain of Cordillaries, or rocky mountains west, and the La Platte north, and the Red River south.—Also, of all the interior provinces of New Spain, from Louisiana to the Vice Royalty, and the Pacific Ocean, Gulph of California, and the Atlantic Ocean or Gulph of Mexico.—Also a sketch of the Vice Royalty.

The work will be put to press immediately, and published as soon as the engravings can be completed, which will probably be in three months. It will contain about 400 octavo pages, and will be well printed on fine wove paper.—Price to subscribers three dollars, in boards, payable on delivery.

Subscriptions received at this office; and by C. and A. Conrad and Co. Philadelphia; Conrad, Lucas and Co. Baltimore; Somervelle and Conrad, Petersburgh; Bonsal, Conrad and Co. Norfolk; and by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to the publishers by the 1st of October next. *June* 1 1808

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the subscriber, at his *Book and Stationary Store*, Pittsburgh,

THE MEDICAL GUIDE,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AND YOUNG PRACTITIONERS IN PHYSICK AND SURGERY:

Being a complete practical system of

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE:

Exhibiting a comprehensive view of the latest and most important discoveries in medicine, pharmacy, &c.

First American, from the *fourth London edition*, considerably enlarged and improved.

By *RICHARD REECE*, M. D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Author of the *medical and chyrurgical pharmacopœae*; a treatise on *Lichen Islandicus*, &c.

The London Reviewers represent this work to be *a most valuable performance; more scientific and judicious than the domestic medicine of Buchan, which they have no doubt it will entirely supercede.*

The subscriber, having engaged a considerable part of the American edition, is enabled to sell at the Philadelphia publication price, and to allow a reasonable discount to those who engage a number of copies.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

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CONTENTS [somewhat abridged.]

PART I.

Family Dispensatory.

Of the advantages of the family medicine chest.
A list of medicine essentially necessary to furnish it.
Of the properties, doses, &c. &c. of ditto.
Explanation of the weights and measure, and a table of the doses of medicine adapted to different ages, &c.
A collection of the most useful family prescriptions.
Appendix to the Family Dispensatory.
Of the properties of prepared charcoal, and method of using it for the purpose of cleaning the teeth.
Of the properties, &c. and method of preparing Indian arrow root.
Of the properties of lime water, with directions for making it.
Ditto barley water.
Of the means of fumigating infected chambers, &c. and preventing the progress of contagious fevers.
Of the means of counteracting the effects of different poisons, mineral, vegetable and animal.
Of suspended animation and means of recovery.
Of the treatment of a fit of intoxication.
Of blood-letting.
Of the treatment of substances lodged in the gullet, or taken into the stomach.
Ditto of substances and insects lodged in the ear.
Of the ordinary management, cloathing, feeding and exercise of children.
Instructions for the choice of a wet nurse.
Of the diseases of children, of inward fits, dentitions, worms.
Of swelling of the breasts of infants.
Of inflamed or sore eyes. Of galling.
Of the red gum Of the thrush.
Of lichen islandicus, or Iceland moss, its efficacy in pulmonary consumption, and method of using.
A table of diet for invalids, viz. low or fever diet, restorative or convalescent, generous or full diet.
Description and enumeration of different medicine chests.

PART II.

Of ague, apoplexy, asthma, billious affections, bleeding at the nose, blood discharged from the urinary passages, biles, bruises and sprains, burns and scalds, cancer, cataract, catarrh, coryza, and influenza, chin cough, chicken pox, chilblains, cholic, consumption of the lungs, convulsive fits, corns, costiveness, coughs, cow pox, cramp in the stomach, croup, cuts, deafness, diabetis, diarrhaea or looseness, dropsy, dysentary, epilepsy, eruptions of the skin, excoriations, fainting or syncope, films or specks on the eyes, flatulency, female complaints, gout, gutta, serena, head ache, heartburn, hickup, hooping cough, hypochondriacism, vapours or lowness of spirits, hysteric passion, incontinence of urine, indigestion, inflamatory fever, inflamation of the brain, eyes, intestines, throat, lungs, of influenza, intermittent fever or ague, itch, jaundice, king's evil or schrophula, leprocy, locked jaw, lumbago, measles, melancholy, mumps, nervous diseases, nettle rash, night mare, palpitation of the heart, palsey, piles, pleurisy, putrified sore throat, rheumatism, rickets, rupture, saint Anthony's fire, saint Vitus' dance, scald head, scarlet fever, scurvy, sciatica, small pox, spitting of blood, strangury, sweating, tenesmus, tooth-ache, typhus or putrified fever, vomiting, ditto of blood, water brash, warts, watery head, wen, whites, white swelling, whitloe, worms.—*Index to the first and second parts.*

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Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, June 28, 1808.

A new arrangement having taken place in the arrival of the Mail from the eastward, renders it expedient to alter the day of publication of this GAZETTE. It will in future be published every WEDNESDAY.

At a meeting of the Delegates from all the townships in the county of Franklin, except Warren, held at the Court-house in Chambersburgh, on the first Thursday in June, 1808, agreeably to a notice previously given in the Franklin Repository and Pennsylvania Republican, the following resolutions and address were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the state of our country is such as to excite the most anxious solicitude, and to merit the attention of all the friends of order and good government; —that the public grievances are calculated to raise alarm for the honor and prosperity of our country;—that the aspect of our state affairs is such as to excite the serious attention of the freemen of this commonwealth;—that the unremitted exertions of a party in this state to subvert order and good government, destroy the barrier of our rights, the constitution, still call aloud for the vigilance of the friends of good government; and that as our government is founded on the public will, which should be declared by elections, any individual omitting to express his will in that way, is *criminal*—in possessing rights and not exercising them, is tacitly sanctioning measures which he condemns—in neglecting duties which he owes to himself, his country, and to posterity.

Resolved, That it is expedient to have at the head of our state government, a man of integrity, talents and patriotism; one that has wisdom to discern the public good, and virtue to pursue it. That in the opinion of this meeting, *JAMES ROSS*, Esq. of Pittsburgh, is that character, and is recommended by them, to the Electors of Franklin county, and to their fellow-citizens in general, as a suitable person for the office of Governor of this state, as a man whose patriotism, wisdom, and abilities are unquestionable, and whose firmness and integrity merit the highest confidence.

Resolved, That *James Irwin*, *James Buchanan*, Esquires, and Mr. *Thomas M'Dowell*, be delegates to confer with the delegates of Bedford county, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as our representative in the next congress.

Resolved, That *William M. Brown*, *John Holliday*, and *Andrew Dunlop*, be a committee of correspondence to confer with our fellow citizens in the different parts of the state, for promoting the several objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the constitutional republicans throughout the county, be requested to meet at the usual place of holding their township elections, on the Saturday preceding the August court, (*sixth of August*) to appoint two delegates from each township, to meet at the court house in Chambersburgh, on the Wednesday of the court, (*tenth of August*) to nominate members of Assembly and other county officers to be chosen at the next general election.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting will, by all honorable means, endeavor to secure the election of *JAMES ROSS*, Esq. and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Franklin Repository, and German paper printed in Chambersburgh. and addressed by letter to such persons as the chairman and secretary think proper.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON,
Chairman.

Attest—JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary.

TO THE

ELECTORS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DEEPLY impressed with the importance of the present moment in our public affairs, we, the delegates from the several Townships, beg leave to address you.

But three years since, our state was divided in selecting the person to fill the Govermental chair. You will recollect that the party who then denounced the man, who they had themselves promoted to that office, avowed as their motive a *change of the Constitution of the State*—The candidate who they at that time brought forward to second their views for this declared purpose, you now perceive they have again pledged themselves to support. Under these circumstances we are authorized to infer, that however insidiously they may cover their designs, their object is the same that it was then, to effect a total overthrow of the Constitution. At that period, a large majority of the good citizens of Pennsylvania, who were no party friends of the then Governor, laid aside their local prejudices, and rallied round the standard of the constitution. To preserve the same important stake, we now invite and solicit your united exertions.

Independently of those considerations, however, there are others, which loudly call for our attention at the present crisis. From a misguided policy or unhappy combination of circumstances, our nation is threatened with being on the eve of war, with one or the other of the great belligerent powers of Europe—a threatening aspect of public affairs call wisdom and energy. The duties of a chief rate, at all times difficult, are rendered peculiarly so at this moment, by the circumstances of the times. To place at the head of our public councils, at so critical a period, a man ignorant of the true interests of our country, or who for his measures must be dependent solely on the advice of others, would surely be the heighth of folly and imprudence. Besides, the wisdom and policy of the general governmet may at present be fairly called in question—we feel the destructive and pernicious system of the embargo. By it your commerce is fettered and the produce of the last year, consigned to almost total and absolute ruin. Whether it was wise to lay it in the first instance, and whether its continuance might not fairly be dispensed with, certainly demand an extensive knowledge and comprehensive mind. To aid this measure if the former, and to effectuate and complete the removal if the latter, must be greatly dependent on, or at least promoted by, a wise, intelligent and vigorous chief magistrate of the state.

Prompted by the sincerest concern for the good of our common country, feeling with lively emotion the awful importance of the present occasion, and anxious for the honor dignity and independence of our state, we have *unanimously* agreed to recommend to you *James Ross*, Esq. of Pittsburgh, for the office of Governor, at the ensuing election.

JOS. CULBERTSON, *Chairman.*
JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary.*
Chambersburgh, June 2d, 1808.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR,

COMMERCE must be under the regulation of laws, which are founded on the broad basis of reason, and localities cannot enter into their constitution, without injuring in some measure, the liberal impartiality that ought to pervade the whole system; these, from their universal application to the connexion of the civilized world, are called the "Laws of Nations."—They are a kind of leges non scriptae, tacitly agreed to by every power which holds any intercourse with the other parts of the globe, and of course ought to proceed according to the dictates of common sense, entirely divested of the little subtleties which too often mark other systems, from the chicanery of individuals.—An appeal from a breach of them, must be to the liberal tribunal of national justice.

There is a kind of right, which from long custom, may be called a natural right, which every power has, to a general commercial intercourse with every quarter. This right, by the laws of nations, is subject, for governmental purposes, to temporary suspensions, and restrictions; but after a long enjoyment of a trade with a particular country, an annihilation of this trade in times of peace, is a direct infringement of the constitution of nations.—From habit, the articles of commerce, at first possibly luxuries, may have become necessaries to the importing powers, and a deprivation of these necessaries becomes an act of illegality, in the depriving power, in proportion as the motives of that act are wanton and undefined: an absolute or indefinite suspension is an acknowledged breach of the law. Under these rules then, let us view the Domingo bill. During the revolution of France, may be in the year '90 or '91, the national convention, by their commissioners, declared all the people of colour in the island, free. The same phrenzy which actuated the people of France, in the subversion of their constitution, and in establishing a democracy, pervaded the negroes at St. Domingo, in asserting their liberties; some indulgences were granted them by France, and they conceived they had a right to pursue the same course, on the favorite principle of "universal emancipation." Who will doubt their right to freedom? Surely not the advocates of liberty in the national convention, in their enthusiasm for the happiness of mankind—surely not the philanthropical friends of Jefferson, who shudder with horror at the *oppression* of the British government. However, this is unimportant, and I feel no kind of wish to canvass this *right*; the facts have taken place, let those facts be applied to the laws of nations.—After many previous struggles, such as mark the commencement of every revolution, in June, 1793, the blacks and mulattoes entered Cape Francois, committed an indiscriminate massacre of the whites, (in imitation of their masters in France,) and declared themselves free; they immediately established a form of government of their own, and threw off all foreign allegiance. France might have called them rebels, and proceeded against them accordingly, in the same manner as Great Britain proceeded against us. For a certain time and under certain circumstances the name of rebel applies with propriety; but this cannot exist beyond a certain time.—When does this time arrive, and what circumstances will change the nature of the struggle? A reasonable time must be allowed for the head to correct her obstinate subjects; however, whenever the rebel army assumes an appearance of importance, the name of rebel must cease, the struggle becomes what is called a civil war,—but let us turn to the rules as transmitted to us by the best writers on that subject. "When a party is formed in a state, which no longer obeys the sovereign, and is of strength sufficient to make head against him; or when in a republic the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take arms, this is called a civil war. Some confine the term only to a just insurrection of subjects against an unjust sovereign, to distinguish this lawful resistance from rebellion, which is an open and unjust resistance; but what appellation will they give to a war, in a republic torn by two factions, or in a monarchy, between two competitors for the crown? Use appropriates the term civil war, to every war between the members of the same political society. It is sufficient that the male-contents have some reason for taking arms, to give this disturbance the name of civil war, and not that of rebellion. The sovereign indeed never fails to term rebels all subjects who openly resist him; *but when these become of strength sufficient to oppose him, so that he finds himself compelled to make war regularly on them, he must be contented with the term of civil war.*"—Vattel, B. 3, ch. 18. We see, then, that there ought to be reasonable cause of opposition, to entitle it to the name of civil war.—Can it be a question with good democrats, whether the people of Domingo had reasonable cause? I presume not—the mere deprivation of liberty, to these patrons of "oppressed humanity," would afford ample apology for resistance. How much stronger, then, must the reason be, when the whips and tortures of the planters are added? It must be allowed then, that they had just cause for throwing off their allegiance to their masters—Did they afterwards assume an attitude sufficiently menacing to oblige the government of France to make war in a regular form? They did, and have withstood the attacks of France, with success, from the year 1793 until 1808, a term of fifteen years. The English, afraid that the transactions of St. Domingo would have a dangerous influence over their own islands, suffered a powerful French fleet to sail for the West-Indies, to attempt the subjugation of the Island; indeed they sent troops themselves; but both the French and English were invariably repulsed, with immense loss. Hompesch's regiment of hussars, was in two months reduced from 1000 to 300 men, and the 96th entirely perished; at the end of the year 1797, of 15,000 British and foreign troops, not more than 3,000 were left alive and fit for service; the loss of seamen was calculated at 5,000.—Was not this sufficient resistance? did not this put the people of Domingo on the footing of a regular enemy? Undoubtedly it did. The American army never more powerfully resisted the arms of England. In 1797 Tousaint's army consisted of 18,000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry; the mulattoes under Rigaud amounted to 12,000. According to every rule, acknowledged by every power in Europe, despotisms and democracies, sanctioned by the practice of ages, the operations in Domingo acquired the just title of a civil war; a powerful army and a resistance of fifteen years bestowed an equitable claim to this title. Viewing it in this light, as a civil war, the path to be pursued by other nations at peace with both parties, is extremely plain and straight; common sense would point it out, and this common sense has gone into operative law, by the agreement of every commercial nation; it is there laid down—"A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, considering each other as enemies, and acknowledging no common judge; therefore of necessity these two parties must, at least for a time, be considered as forming two disinct people, tho' one of them may be in the wrong, in breaking the continuity of the state, they are not the less divided in fact; besides who shall judge them? on earth they have no common superior.—Thus they are in the case of two nations, who having a common dispute, which they cannot adjust, are therefore compelled to decide it by force of arms."—Again, "Things being thus situated, it is very evident that the common laws of war, whose maxims of humanity, moderation and probity, which we have before mentioned, and recommended, are in civil wars, to be observed on both sides."—Vattel, Book 3, ch. 18. The state of the case is, therefore, plain; we, as a neutral power, had the undisputed right of trading with every part of the island, in articles not contraband, where no absolute blockade existed. Until a reasonable time had been allowed for the mother country to bring her colony back to obedience. France would have been justifiable in demanding a suspension of our intercourse with her province; but surely this reasonable time must have some limit; and what period can be a limit, if 12 or 14 years be not sufficient?—It was, moreover, a reasonable supposition that France, in the fervor of revolutionary enthusiasm, at first intended to present the whole colony with its freedom, and fraternize with every individual; at all events their movements to recover the island, have never possessed energy sufficient even to keep alive a sense of fear in the natves, who have on this account broken out into schisms among themselves. Rochambeau was a wretch, whose strong characteristic was an unbounded cruelty, and this cruelty only exercised for his individual emolument; scarcely ever employed against the enemies of his government, but daily against the rich citizens within his jurisdiction, that he might more securely possess their property; perhaps few tyrants have, in the same space of time, spilt more innocent blood. Le Clerk was a man of a different cast; weak, unmilitary, and the tool of his wife; he received the appointment as a reward for marrying into the Bonaparte family; under him no progress was made against Dessalines; he lost ground, on the contrary.—Since his death we have heard very little of Ferrand's operations. It is pretty certain the Island never will be conquered, while war exists between France and England.

America then, was right in prosecuting her trade with the Island; the whims and usurpations of the French Government should not have deprived them of the sugar, indigo, and coffee which she had long been in the habit of importing; nor ought she to have been prohibited from furnishing provisions to the many thousands, of Domingo, who depended upon her for subsistance; no wanton act of the French administration should have been suffered to entail famine on the greatest portion of that Island; on the contrary our country would have been perfectly justified by the laws of nations, in resisting with force any attempts to restrict her trade, in that quarter; perhaps she might have gone further, and assisted the inhabitants; as far as regards the emancipated mulatoes, they undoubtedly could; they had declared themselves independent, and had for years supported this declaration; the *friends* of liberty might have patronized this spirit at least with consistency.—There have been numerous instances of this kind of aid, given to oppressed people, and it has never been hinted, as a breach law. In 1683, when the Turks laid siege to Vienna, the brave Sobieski, king of Poland, came with an army, and saved the house of Austria; for this interference he has received the highest eulogy history could bestow. The assistance given to us, by Louis 16, during our Revolution, is another case quite in point—Will it then be contended that we we had not a just claim to the innocent trade of Domingo? that we had not a right to exchange our superfluous produce with people who might be starving for it, in exchange for what had become a necessary in our country, and which added greatly to our revenue? Jacobinic impudence could scarcely do it, without being stimulated by the menaces of the French embassador—No! we ought to have supported this claim not only on our own account, but also for the general good of the commercial world, and when we gave it up, we as disgracefully passed under the French yoke, as the Romans did under that of the Samnites, after the battle of the Chaudiae Forks.

A right, then, in the French, to make this demand, did not exist; in making it, a breach of the laws was committed; but if no *absolute* breach were commited in making the request, did the American Government come under any obligation, even under circumstances of the strictest amity, to grant it? There can be no doubt, that where the consequences of such grants are negative, to the granting power, and no injustice committed against any other, a nation may use her own discretion; but where the case is different, the admistration of a country grossly abuses the people, by any concessions; it was only by a noble fortitude and sublime resistance of similar foreign encroachments, that Rome, arrived at such celebrity. "Every nation is to judge of what its conscience demands, of what it can or cannot do, of what is proper or improper to be done, and consequently to examine and determine whether it can perform any office for another, without being *wanting*, *in what it owes itself*. In all cases then, where the nation has the liberty to do what its duty requires, another cannot oblige it to act in such and such a manner." Vattel, p. 8. The Domingo bill in this respect was highly incorrect; without any cause, besides the mandate of Bonaparte, this law was passed, which gave up a trade of the first consequence to our country, both as to the articles of commerce, and as to the revenue accruing from it; this tended greatly to support the government, without calling upon the remote and poorer class of citizens, and every attack of this kind, on the commerce brings the property of the labouring citizens, in great danger of heavy taxation.

It is as plain then as the sun, that no political necessity existed for the law; neither right on one side, nor obligation in the other; it was the effect of the most abject fear, or of the most unconstitutional partialty for another nation, that has marked the history of any people, and a worthy ingredient in the catalogue of those acts which have led to the last dreadful one, the Embargo; some of the rights and some part of the property of American citizens have been injured in every one of them, but the consummation of them all, in the Embargo, is the most unquestionable injury to the people of the Union, that stands recorded. The minute account of all these evils will be given when we come to speak of this act; but probably before that time speaking will be unnecessary; the people will have probably *felt* their ruin, too seriously, to require arguments to convince them; but until that time arrives it is the duty of every honest individual, to warn the Electors against the present measures, which are only another word, for French influence.

FABIUS.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Scull,

It is with infinite pleasure that I view the manufacturing spirit of the citizens of Pittsburgh. I am conscious that no inland town in the United States can boast of more industrious, patriotic, and persevering mechanicks, of almost every profession. It would seem as if nature had pointed this place out to that useful class as the mart of fortune: work in Pittsburgh seldom lays on the mechanick's hand longer than he wishes---the rivers speedily convey such articles as are not sure sale, to advantageous markets: these local advantages encourage adventures, and finally enrich the country.

There is, however, one branch, which I feel a desire to have introduced among us, viz:—A WOOLEN CLOTH MANUFACTORY, which is certainly of the first utility, and should be carried on extensively—And, in order to accomplish such an undertaking, the exertions of "monied men" must be expected: their examples will stimulate numbers of industrious mechanicks, such as weavers, fullers, &c. (who for want of encouragement at their several occupations are sustaining their families in the capacities of *day laborers*, at one season scorching beneath the rays of a burning sun, at another, chilled with the frigid northern blast) to resume their former professions.

The manufacturing disposition of the Atlantic states present to their western brethren specimens of economy worthy of attention; and is particularly interesting to us, who wish to become independent of exotic nations, by furnishing our own supplies of manufactured articles.

I wish, therefore, to suggest to the spirited class of the *merchants*, and other energetic citizens of Pittsburgh, the establishment of a company for the above purpose, connected with one for the encouragement of raising *sheep*. I feel a degree of prophetic zeal in predicting that in *two* years time no man holding a share, would dispose of it for five times the sum it originally cost him, provided a sufficient sum

can be immediately raised, and workmen who are well acquainted with the necessary branches, procured to carry on the institution, and who are capable of conducting it extensively.

In the mean while, farmers should attend to raising the best breed of *sheep*. In this they have heretofore been remarkably negligent, owing in a great degree, to the want of encouragement.

If, sir, you approve of the above suggestions, and think them worthy of insertion in your paper, I shall hereafter elucidate, through the same channel, the advantages which those concerned in such praiseworthy and laudable undertakings, are likely to reap—and which nothing but the united ardour of our citizens can foster.

F.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 13.

The report of the morning is, that Congress are to be convened immediately. The Washington paper of Thursday is, however, silent on this subject.—It is certainly highly rational to suppose, so soon as the Executive shall have received the definitive reply of Bonaparte (the tenor of which no person of common understanding can miscalculate) there will be an imperious occasion for the exercise of all the collected wisdom and energy of the government.

Our last accounts from the Continent clearly indicate that Bonaparte is determined to fulfil the threat contained in his minister Champagny's letter.

Three weeks will not elapse before we receive conclusive demonstrations of this fact.

Capt. Hudson, of the brig Quantibaycook, (arrived at N. York) from Madeira, informs us, that a cutter arrived there from England previous to his sailing, with orders to restore the Island to the Portuguese, and that the Portuguese colors were hoisted accordingly.

A frigate was daily expected from England, supposed for the purpose of conveying general Beresford to the Brazils.

Mr. Cathcart, the American consul, informed capt. H. that he had received intelligence by a vessel in 7 or 8 days from Lisbon, with passengers, that the old King of Spain had been killed; that Bonaparte was within two days march of Madrid, at the head of 80,000 men; and that the inhabitants of Lisbon were in a state of extreme distress, arising from the scarcity of provisions.

Grain at Madeira was in great plenty. Capt. Becket, in a brig belonging to Baltimore, sailed the day before capt. H. for the Canary Islands. He had lately come from thence, and informed capt. H. that a number of Spanish privateers, carrying from one to sixteen guns, were cruizing off the Wertern Islands, with orders to capture all neutrals that had been boarded by the British.

Yesterday arrived the ship America, capt Brown, from Liverpool, and to day ship Jane, capt. Bliss from London. By the former we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th, and by the latter London papers to the 27th April—They contain nothing particularly interesting. The politicians of England turn their eyes to this country for a decision of the question of peace or war. The public sentiment was fluctuating amidst a multitude of fears, hopes and conjectures: the predominant wish was in favor of preserving peace with this country.

Neither the Osage nor Mr. Nourse, had arrived in England at the time of the Jane's sailing; and the idea already conceived of her being under seizure in France, was daily obtaining credit.

The British Parliament was to meet on the first May.

Intelligent passengers arrived in the Jane, say, that the present British minister will certainly never relax in the late orders of council, until Bonaparte recedes from practicing on the principles avowed in his Berlin and Milan decrees; in retaliation of which the British orders were ostensibly issued. As Bonaparte no doubt will hold the same language with regard to England, the termination of the present disastrous state of things is beyond all ordinary calculation.

The Jane from London, brings dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, for the Secretary of State

The expedition which sailed from England, about the 27th April, it was said, had for its first object a visit to Flushing, for the destruction of several ships of war equipping in that port.

Admiral Berkely, on his return to England, had a public audience with the king at his levee.—Capt. Humphrey's, of the Leopard, had sailed from England for the East-India station.

A gentleman arrived in this city on Sunday, direct from Vermont, informs that 2500 men had marched in a body, from Rutland, for the borders of the Lake, to prevent the infringement of the Embargo Law. He says money was very plenty, and produce very high—and it is our informant's opinion, that all the troops that can be sent there, will not prevent the exportation of provisions.—This news comes from a gentleman of veracity, and if it is doubted we can give such reference as will satisfy the most incredulous.

War in miniature.—On the 2d inst. a detachment of militia of about 150 men, from Rutland county, under the command of major Charles K Williams, passed through Middlebury on their way to the frontiers of Vermont The governor has also ordered out a detachment of militia from Middlebury county on the same expedition, to march on the 13th inst.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The accounts from the West Indies are of the most distressing nature—While provisions here are spoiling on our hands, owing to Mr. Jefferson's Embargo, the inhabitants of some of the Islands are starving for want of them. At Martinique the price of flour is SIXTY DOLLARS a barrel and scarcely any to be had—no beef or pork at market—The military had broken open three merchants' stores and took out the provisions by force—a revolt of the inhabitants was hourly expected—At Dominique flour is Fifty Dollars.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Capt. Tredwell, of the Elizabeth from Gibralter, informs, that the British sloop of war Squirrel arrived at Gibralter with information that a French squadron of 7 sail of the line and 50 transports had passed by Minorca, supposed to be bound to Cette, or Algesiras. A frigate was immediatly dispatched with information to the British squadron off Cadiz.—*Ib.*

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from Charleston, that one of the French privateers which lately sailed from that place, was permitted by the Collector to take away a full cargo of provisions, under pretence of being bound to the Isle of France on a *long Cruize*.

Ib.

A letter from a merchant in St. Croix to his father in New-York, dated May 25th, says:—"This place has at present a supply of flour for six weeks. Should none arrive in the mean time, it will be up to 40 dollars per barrel.—Corn meal is 20 dollars per barrel, butter 75 cents per lb. lard 50 to 60, hams 56 cents, candles 50 to 56, tobacco 30 dolls. per cwt. pork 40 dollars bbl. beef 24, rice 12 dolls. cwt. fish 12 dolls., peas or beans 25 dolls. per bbl. white pine lumber 100 dollars per thousand, staves 100 to 150, rum 32 cents per gallon, and sugar 4 to 5 dollars per cwt.

In the county of Schoharie, at a late sheriff's sale, horses, horned cattle, farming utensils, &c. to the amount of 800 dollars, were sold for 55 dollars; and in Montgomery county, upwards of 200 bushels of wheat, seized on execution, were sold for one shilling and nine pence per bushel. We state these two instances, among many which we could mention, as having recently taken place.——They evince most clearly, if not the "popularity" of Mr. Jefferson's Embargo, the terrible effects experienced from it by the community. *Alb. Gaz.*

We have heard it asserted that Mr. Jefferson, was a great mathematician, that he could calculate an eclipse by his head, without the use of figures—we cannot tell whether this is true or not, with regard to eclipses of the sun and moon, but he has most certainly given unequivocal proof, that he can calculate and *create* an eclipse of the *United States*, which he has contrived to render *visible*, and almost *total*—and if he will now have the goodness to calculate its *duration*, or tell us when the period of *political darkness* will cease, he will confer a lasting benefit on our citizens, even if he were to leave it to future philosophers to investigate the causes, and explain the consequences, of this singular phenomenon.

Augusta Herald.

MANDAMUS.

Several vessels at Charleston, loaded with rice, and bound to ports in the northern states, were refused a clearance by the Collector of the port, on the ground that the loading of rice was contrary to the embargo laws and the instructions from the secretary of the treasury. The agents of those vessels instituted a suit in the federal court to compel the collector to grant a clearance. On Saturday the 28th inst. the case was decided in that court, and a mandamus was ordered, commanding the collector to grant clearances. This decision gave universal satisfaction at Charleston.

Balt. N. Amer.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Register, remarking on the case decided at Charleston by Judge Johnson, thus observes:—

"What must the situation of that country be and what the disposition of its executive government, when the judiciary authority, appealed to by the citizens to rescue them from the fangs of a Secretary of the Treasury, is compelled to interpose its constitutional veto, and to forbid a Collector, at his peril, to execute instructions, abridging the rights of the citizen, which had been received from that department! We trust the spirit of this proceeding will be carried still farther—and that both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Gallatin will be called to explain their conduct, which has occasioned the necessity of such an interference, before the highest tribunal of the nation.

A letter from the American Consul at Hamburgh mentions that all the seizures of American property made prior to the first January, 1808, by the director of the Custom House there, had been confirmed by the Emperor of the French, who had directed that all the coffee, sugar, and cotton not in a perishable state, should be transported by land to France.

Nat. Intel.

The delay of the Osage in France still remains unaccounted for. The instructions given were to land Mr. Lewis at L'Orient, and then to carry Mr Nourse without delay to one of the out ports of England; and on the latter receiving Mr. Pinckney's dispatches, to return to L'Orient and take on board Mr. Lewis with general Armstrong's dispatches, and thence forthwith to return to the United States.—There is one circumstance that renders it somewhat probable, that she may have remained at L'Orient under the apprehension of being prohibited to return to France after having touched at England This is the recent treatment of a vessel having on board the family of the Prussian minister, which, in consequence of having touched at England, was sent back from France without permission having been given to land, although attached to the minister of a friendly nation.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Montreal, May 28.

The boats of the Michilimackinack company, under the sanction of the permanent articles of the treaty of '94, and the special provisions of a late act of Congress respecting Indian trade, were proceeding to their ulterior destination by the accustomed rout along the shore of lake Ontario, when, as they were doubling the point to cross over to the British side, as usual with cargoes here, laden for the Indian trade, the collector at Niagara, aided by the troops of the garrison, fired upon the boats, brought them back, seized the goods, and turned the crews adrift without provisions. Some of the bullets even reached British Niagara.

A representation of this outrage has been made, and sent on to Washington by express.

N. Y. Gaz.

BARBAROUS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Staunton Eagle, dated Christiansburg (Montgomery County, Va.) May 20th, 1808.

I deem it a duty to inform you, of an affair which happened at this place last Monday morning, and which will rank as one of the most unfortunate that ever was recorded in the annals of Duelling.

A difference took place, at our election between John M'Henry, Esq. our delegate elect and Thomas Lewis, Esq. attorney at law, Mr. M'Henry went to the western country immediately after the election, and did not return till Friday last. On Saturday he was in town and saw Mr. Lewis, high words past and Mr. Lewis ultimately challenged Mr. M'Henry who accepted; and they met on Monday morning near this place. They fought with rifles, stood fifteen yards apart, toe'd the mark, took aim and fired at the word. Mr. Lewis received Mr. M'Henry's ball on the left breast about an inch below the nipple, he fell and instantly expired. Mr. M'Henry received Mr. Lewis's ball about 2 inches above the nabel, and lingered till the next evening, when he expired. Thus sir, has terminated an affair which has taken two useful citizens in the prime of life and health out of the world, and added another instance to the already too long list that degraded humanity—further comment is unnesessary,

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CHEAP GOODS!

The subscriber, being determined to close his business, offers his STOCK, (at a very small advance, for Cash or approved notes)----consisting of----

BROAD CLOTHS, Kersymeres, Vestings, Brunet's Cord, Flannels, Stuffs, Coleraine Linens, Brown do. India and English Calicoes, Checks, Muslins (a variety), Cotton and Worsted Hose, Silk do. Dimities, Muslinetts, Quality and Shoe bindings, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Sewing Silk, Threads, Cotton sewings, Buttons, Gauzes, Cambrics, Velvets, Shawls, Hkfs, Fustians, Jeans, Galloons &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

2d door above Third, in Market Street,---West side.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1808.

The Chambersburgh & Baltimore

LINE OF STAGES,

WILL commence on the 1st of July next, and continue to be run *twice* in the week from that time. It will start from the house of Thomas Hetich, sign of the *Green Tree*, in Chambersburgh, every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Ralph Lashell, sign of the *Plough*, in Gettysburgh, at 6 o'clock, P. M. of the same days;—will leave Gettysburgh every Monday and Thursday at 4, A. M. and passing thro' Petersburgh, Winchester and Roysterstown, will arrive at the house of Nathaniel Hussey, sign of the *Sheaf of Wheat*, in Howard street, Baltimore, at half after 6 o'clock, P. M.——*Returning*....will leave Baltimore every Sunday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive by the same rout at Gettysburgh at half after 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave Gettysburgh every Monday and Thursday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Chambersburgh at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Fare from Chambersburgh to Baltimore *five dollars and fifty cents*, and every shorter distance in proportion: Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed gratis to each passenger; 150 pounds baggage to be equal to a passenger.

This line of Stages is fixed to suit the line now running from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, (which from the first of July next will run three times in the week) as well as the line from Frederick Town to the same place, so that travellers wishing to go either way can be accommodated; and as the stages are new and good, with excellent, careful and steady drivers, and the unremitted exertions heretofore made by the subscribers to render general satisfaction, will not in the least be abated, it is hoped the encouragement of a generous public will be continued.

NATHANIEL HUSSEY,
RALPH LASHELL,
THOMAS HETICH.

Chambersburgh, June 13, 1808.

N. B. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, at the Bullock Pens, Pitt township, Allegheny county, a Sorrel Horse, supposed to be 4 years old, 14 hands high, has a large blaze in his face, the nigh hind foot white, trots; also, a black Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, has a star in his forehead, trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

June 28, 1808.

Public Notice.

Whereas JANE RENKIN, wife of the subscriber, formerly wife of a certain Thomas Hawkins, deceased, of Strasburgh, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, of her own accord left my residence, on the waters of Racoon, Smith township, Washington county, Pennslyvania, and travelled thro' Ohio county, in Virginia, and part of Pennslyvania, in a very loose manner; and, returning, broke open the door of the subscriber, and plundered his house—This is to forwarn all persons not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HENRY RENKIN.

June 14, 1808.

Scott's Patent Window Springs,

Are for Sale by

Mr. JAMES COOPER,

Who will fix them to the windows of his employers, in Pittsburgh, or elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1808.

SECOND CLASS

Presbyterian Church Lottery.

THE MANAGERS inform the public that said LOTTERY will positively commence Drawing on the 5th July next.—A few Tickets are for sale.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Wm. PORTER,
} Managers

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1808.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, and a few tons Pig Lead, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

The 4th of July

Will be *celebrated* at the *POINT* by the Federal and Constitutional Republicans. Those who wish to partake of the entertainment will please to leave their names as early as convenient with *Robert Spencer, Samuel Peebles*, or *Robert Campbell.*

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD [illegible] was a[illegible]
Every Wednesday and S[illegible] has now an occa-
during the season [illegible]ath should afford him
LEWIS WA[illegible] is reasoning be cool
In the Diamond, P[illegible]at America is not
June 20, 180[illegible] feelings and senti-

N. B. A generous pr[illegible]
for fresh caught *TURTL*[illegible]

HARPER & WILKINSON,
At the corner of Third & Market streets,
Have received an elegant assortment of
MUSLINS,
consisting of figured and plain
Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,
India Mulls, &c.
Also a quantity of
SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.
Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.
PRESLEY NEVILL.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand

Cut and Hammered Nails

of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.
JOHN IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every [illegible] desirous of purchasing either independently or [illegible]re or profit. There are [illegible]er, there are other[illegible]ed and under good fence. [illegible]pur attention at th[illegible] title will be given.—Ap[illegible] misguided policy or [illegible] circumstances, our [illegible] being on the eve of [illegible]N M'DONALD, jr. [illegible] the great belliger[illegible]/ 19, 1808. [illegible] threatening asp[illegible] [illegible]sdom and ene[illegible] [illegible]rate, at all tim[illegible]

[illegible]E AT THIS OFFICE,
[illegible]NK CHECKS,

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH DAVIS.
March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.
WM. GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88. 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there are County and Road Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land, in Allegheny county, This is therefore to give Notice, that said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to EBENEZER DENNY, Treasurer of said county, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
} Commissioners.

Attest.
L. STEWART, Clk.
June 10, 1808. 4w.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Margaret Ray has behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and thereby has compelled me to separate from her, I hereby caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date
JOHN RAY.
Allegheny county, Robinson township, June 11, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Tanning Business, named ALEXANDER PORTER, about 16 years of age, stout made, took no cloathing but what he had on. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber. WILLIAM HAYS.
May 30, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

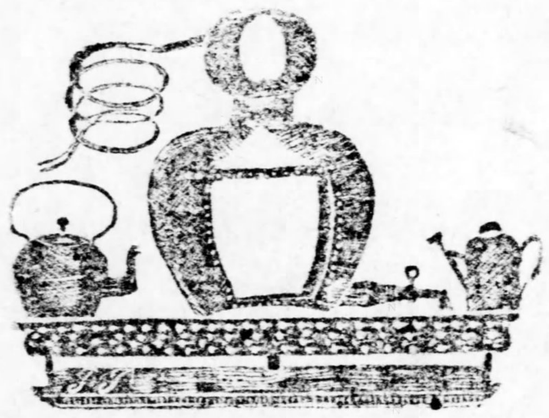
For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Balzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of
JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED
COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

A HORSE LOST.

STRAYED or Stolen from a farm on the Coal Hill, about the first inst. a bright bay HORSE, long and slim made, six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, three white feet, and a white stripe on his forehead, thin in flesh, had just before he went away been cured of the scratches, which gave him the appearance of being off a long journey. A reward of *Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber, and all reasonable charges paid. O. ORMSBY.
Pittsburgh, May, 30, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neighbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.
JOHN CALDWELL.
May 23, 1808. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with borderings,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.
Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.